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And Postmasters are requested to act as our Agents.

Poetical Department.

For the Journal.

LINES TO *****

When morning's golden beams
Have risen o'er the sea,
With waking thoughts I think,
With pleasure then of thee.

When evening hour is come,
The sun sinks o'er the sea,
With pleasing thoughts I think
With brighter hopes of thee.

When slumber's gentle hand
Is kindly laid on me,
I dream of happiness,
Then I think of thee.

In waking hours or dreams,
'Tis all the same with me,
My thoughts are far away,
My thoughts are all of thee.

Say dost thou gaze above,
Upon the bright blue sea,
Where pure love is mirrored,
And sometimes think of me!

For the Journal.

"Oh no! I cannot—will not die; I—I am too beautiful to die." And as the words died upon her lips—beautiful as she was—she passed into Eternity.

You need not speak to me of Death,
Too beautiful am I,
For God will never—never see
So much of Beauty die.

What! tell me that the gnawing worm
Shall prey upon my cheek,
And that my musical tongue
No more its tones shall speak.

What! tell me that my glowing lips
Shall court the kiss no more,
And I must wander, mid the shades
Upon the spirit shore.

That my form in the winding sheet
Within the grave shall lie;
Oh! tell me not of this—I am
Too beautiful to die.

"Too beautiful to die," she said,
But Beauty could not save,
Next morn'—all said "too beautiful
To sleep within the grave."

CONSTANCY.

Camden.

"What are another's faults to me?
I've not a virtue's bill
To pick at every flaw I see,
And make it wider still.
It is enough for me to know,
I've follies of my own,
And on my heart the care bestow,
And let my friends alone."

"Shall I help you to some tomatous-seal" inquired a young exquisite of a venerable physician as he sat opposite to him at one of our hotel tables. "No, sir, I thank you, replied the learned savaan, "but I'll trouble you for some of the Potatoeses, if you please." It is said the young man never mentioned "Tomatussus" again.

"What are you about, my dear?" said his grandmother to a little boy who was sliding about the room, and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandmamma, to steal papa's hat out of the room, without letting that one see it," said he, pointing to the gentleman, "for papa wants him to think that he is out."

The other day, Mr. M. had invited Dr. T. to dine. As dinner was being served, a beautiful little blue eyed girl exclaimed: "Oh! I am so glad when you come to dinner! You are very fond of me, then my child inquired the doctor.

"Oh! no; but we always have pie when you come.

Miscellaneous Department.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S EXECUTION.—We find the following despatch in the Baltimore Sun, dated Boston, 30th August.

"After the family of the Professor Webster left him last night, unconscious, it is said, of his approaching fate, he was searched and placed in a new cell, in order to prevent his attempting to commit suicide.

"Dr. Putnam left him at 9 o'clock in the evening. From that time until midnight he was engaged in devotional exercises; after which he fell into a gentle doze, but did not sleep steadily, awaking at times to converse with those in the room. He spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and calmness, and appeared perfectly resigned. He was pleased, and felt grateful that the time of his execution had been kept from the knowledge of his family. At dawn of day various noises appeared to disturb him, and he became agitated, but would soon regain his confidence.

"By the advice of physicians he breakfasted on tea and coffee with bread. He made all preparations to ascend the scaffold with firmness, and did so.

"About 300 persons were admitted within the jail yard. The house-tops in the vicinity of the jail were crowded with persons, among whom were many women. The streets leading to the jail were also thronged.

"At nine o'clock, after performing religious services in his cell, the prisoner was brought out attended by his spiritual advisers, the sheriff, jailor, &c. He walked erect, and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Here he remained shaking hands and engaged at times in meditation.

"At twenty minutes before 10 o'clock the cap was drawn over his face. He bade adieu to the sheriff, jailor, and others, and soon after the trap fell, launching his spirit into eternity. He seemed to die with but few struggles. After death his body was taken back to the cell, and there to remain until dark when it will be taken to his family in Cambridge, for interment to-morrow. No accident, that I am aware of happened during the terrible scene."

FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUT.

A respectable writer gives the following description of the festival of Juggernaut:

Loud were the shouts of triumph which greeted our ears as we approached the temple of Juggernaut. Immense were the multitude that thronged around, and thousands would no more have been missed than a single grain from a handful of the finest sand. In a few minutes' space, we stood in front of the idol, raised upon its enormous car, and surrounded by a whole host of priests and devotees.

The first sensations which I experienced on approaching it, were those of horror and disgust; but, alas! how were these sensations in a tenfold degree increased before the ceremonies of that day were past. The car, or tower, on which the idol was raised, stood at the height of many feet above the ground. Its sides were adorned with massive and enduring sculpture, representing the most lascivious forms and images which the mind of the wicked could suggest. The platform on the top was graced with an innumerable crowd of monsters, half-man, half-beast, in every variety and shape; and in the midst of these, the idol itself, a huge misshapen block of wood, was placed. Its visage was painted black, its mouth was of a bloody color, its arms were gold, and its apparel was of the richest and most variegated colored silk. There it sat, in horrid, horrid listlessness, upon its elevated throne, while the priests and their assistants bowed themselves before it, and, with the most indecent attitudes and gestures, sought to propitiate its favor and its grace. Loud and louder were the shouts of the multitude, as men, women, and children, all pressed forward to lay, if it might be, even a finger upon the ropes that dragged the stupendous car. Many were the worn out and travel-soiled pilgrims who were crushed to death in the vain and empty struggle; but loud were the plaudits which they who died received, and a smile remained upon their countenances even in the bitter hour of death.

At length the idol moved. The enormous wheels, upon which it was supported, creaked and groaned beneath its weight, and the deeply indented ground showed the immensity of the pressure that rolled along its surface. In a short space it stopped, and then the worship of the god commenced.

The chief priests advanced, and with many a low salaam began to recite a long roll of obscene and indecent verses. These are the songs," he exclaimed, "with which the god is delighted. It is but when he is pleased that his car will move." Accordingly it did move a few paces in advance, when again it stopped, and anon a youthful being was brought forward, to attempt, if it might be, something still more lascivious, to propitiate his god. He began to caper—but I cannot, I will not, carry on the horrible description. Fancy cannot picture the imagination cannot conceive the abominations of this worship. I turned away, in sickness of heart, and in utter loathing and disgust, from the sight; but a loud and renewed shout fell upon my ear, and involuntarily I turned round and saw an emaciated and worn out pilgrim, with a kind of supernatural strength and a wild devotion gleaming in his eyes, force his way through the surrounding crowd, and prostrate himself on his face in the very course of the terrible car, and with outstretched arms and legs, await unmoved the consummation of his fate. On rolled the ponderous wheels, and ere a minute had elapsed, the misguided wretch lay crushed, dismembered, broken a shapeless mass of flesh, and scarcely to be distinguished from the dust amongst which he was almost concealed from sight. Loud songs of praise accompanied this act of self-devotion, for the

multitude believed that the victim would be received as a favored child of Juggernaut, and recalled into life in a state of everlasting happiness and joy.

HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—The bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, was reported to 23d July, read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole House.

We select from the bill those items of appropriation in which our readers are most interested.

For the improvement of the Ohio river above the Falls at Louisville, \$30,000.

For the improvement of the Ohio below the falls at Louisville, the Mississippi, the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, \$240,000.

For the repair of the dam at the head of Cumberland island, in the Ohio, \$50,000.

For the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi, \$50,000.

For the survey of the Mississippi above the falls of St. Anthony, \$5,000.

LAW OF HEALTH.—Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right.

Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear night-caps.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and shoulders back while standing, sitting or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or in winter of hair and cotton.

From one pound to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity, terminating in death, which began in this practice.

From the Augusta Republic.

POPULAR ERRORS.—The facility with which errors creep into our conversation, is amply illustrated by the following catalogue:

For Robert Tail, we say
Richard Tation, Dictation.
Benjamin E. Diction, Benediction.
John Thomaskins, Jack Tomkins.
Gen. Johnson, Gen. Jackson.
Sarah Ananda, Salamandar.
Sarah Valentine I. Vile, Salvotilix.
Dr. Henry I. Fax, Dr. Halifax.
Millard Phillip More, Millard Fillmore.
William Low, Billow.
Charles Tan, Charlatan.
Nathaniel O. Ral, Natural.
James Nastic, Gymnastic.
Peter I. Tion, Petition.
Mary Fier, Mollifier.
Samuel Plee, Sample.
Very respectfully submitted to an intelligent world, by
Jokoso.

MUSICIAN MAN.—The universal disposition of human beings, from the cradle to the deathbed, to express their feeling in measured cadences of sound and action, proves that our bodies are constructed on musical principles, and that the harmonious working of their machinery depends on the movements of the several parts being timed to each other, and that the destruction of health, as regards both body and mind, may be well described as being out of tune. Our intellectual and moral vigor would be better sustained if we more practically studied the propriety of keeping the soul in harmony, by regulating the movements of the body; for we should thus see and feel that every affection which is not connected with social enjoyment, is also destructive of individual comforts, and that whatever tends to harmonise, also tends to promote happiness and health.

SAILING CHURCH.—The Thames church mission Society have a vessel called the Swan, the employment of which is to sail from one ship-crowded locality to another on the busy river. This ship is a large cutter of about 140 tons burthen, and on her bow is inscribed the words "Thames Church" and this truly noble vessel is in truth a cruising church for sailors. The object is to supply the different section of collier ships, which are compelled to lie for many days in the Reaches, with a pastor and a place of worship. The collier crews could not go to church, and accordingly the church has gone to the colliers. The Thames chaplain is the Rev. W. Holderness, and his parsonage is the cabin of the Swan. The Rev. Gentleman has a roving commission, and never before had rover so peaceable a commission.

The youth who has the proper desire for mental exercise, has always time for improvement. Every hour of the day, in proper application and attention to business—not merely for the purpose of finishing his day's work, but to learn the principles upon which trade is conducted—he should learn something, while at night there is spare time for all—however close may be the application during the day, to study—and to learn. This course will afford, it is true, but little leisure for visiting the theatres or taverns, and may encroach upon some hours of sleep, but the spirits will be all the briskeer for the denial and the health and the pocket less impaired. The men who have risen to distinction are not those who waited for opportunities to learn, they seized them at all times, and grew intelligent as they grew industrious.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER

—The important question settled.—Prof. Page, in the lectures which he is now delivering before the Smithsonian Institute, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam. He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up and down, dancing like a leather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as though ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton or a hundred tons. He could make a pile-driver or a forge-hammer with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, thirty or any number of feet.

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol, and when he produced the same spark, at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery he stated to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly, a great power is here, and where is the limit to it?

He then exhibited his engine, of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole, engine and battery, weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fifteen strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths the engine made but eighty strokes per minute. There was a great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be 600 pounds when the engine was moving very slowly; but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam, under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest steam engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines, (contrary to what has been known before,) the greater the economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the result. There were yet practical difficulties to be overcome; the battery had yet to be improved; and it remained yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, to make a power of 100 horse, or more. Truly the age is fraught with wonders, and we can now look forward with certainty to the time when coal will be put to better use than to burn, scald and destroy.

HINTS TO WIVES.—Never complain that your husband pores too much over the papers to the exclusion of that pleasing converse which you formerly enjoyed with him. Don't hide the paper; don't give it to the children to tear; don't be sulky, when the boy leaves it at the door, but take it in pleasantly and lay it down before your spouse. Think what man would be without a newspaper; treat it as a great agent in the work of civilization, which it assuredly is, and think how much good newspapers have done by exposing bad husbands and bad wives, by giving their errors to the eye of the public. But manage you in this way: when your husband is absent, instead of gossiping with your neighbors, or looking into the shop window, sit down quietly and look over that paper, run your eye over its home and foreign news, glance rapidly at the accidents and casualties, carefully scan the leading articles, and at tea time, when your husband again takes up the paper, say, "My dear, what an awful state of things there seems to be in India, or what a terrible calamity at New York, or trade appears to be flourishing in the North, and depend upon it down will go the paper. If he does not read the information he will hear it from your lips, and when you have done, he will ask, "Did you, my dear read Simpson's letter upon the discovery of Chloroform." And, whether you have or not you will gradually get into a cosy chat as you ever enjoyed, and you will soon discover that, rightly used, the newspaper is the wife's real friend, for it keeps the husband at home, and supplies capital topics for every day table talk.—Family Friend.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We learn from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, August 13, that Miss Bowlin, now of Hart county, Ky., recently took poison to destroy herself; and while under its influence, and being informed that she must die, made a disclosure which implicated Joseph Campton and Riley Hill, of Barren county, in a murder said to have committed some eighteen months ago. She recovered, and since testified at a trial of Campton before an examining court. He was held to bail in \$1,000. Hill was already in confinement under a charge of another murder. Miss B. says she came suddenly upon these men in the woods, when they had the body of a man with them; that they compelled her to swear secrecy; and that she had been in fear of her life ever since. It is supposed that the body was that of the Rev. Mr. Waring, who disappeared about the time indicated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

AUGUST 31.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

In the House Mr. Daniel unsuccessfully moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which was passed.

The House took up the report made by Mr. Stanly from the committee appointed to inquire into electioneering by Democrats in this city, under Mr. Polk's administration, and asking action on the refusal of Ritchie and Sengstack to answer questions.

Mr. Stanly replied to Messrs. Fitch and Meade, who had condemned the inquisitorial character of the committee. He spoke in vindication of the report, and indulged in sarcastic remarks, as to improper interference in elections by incumbents under the last administration.

Having concluded the question was about to be put on the several propositions pending, when

Mr. Inge moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was disagreed to, yeas 82, nays 96.

Mr. Stanly had offered a resolution requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms to arrest Ritchie and Sengstack, to be brought before the bar of the House for contempt.

Mr. Schenck had offered an amendment to make the writ returnable on the second Monday of December.

Mr. Schenck's amendment was rejected, yeas 74, nays 103.

The question recurred on Mr. Carter's substitute to Mr. Stanly's resolution, that the whole subject be committed to the select committee, with instructions to proceed by the ordinary process of investigation to the discharge of their important duties.

Mr. Williams moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The yeas and nays were asked, but refused. The question was taken by a rising vote and decided in the negative. The Whip side voting to lay on the table and Democratic against it. Yeas 66, nays 72.

Mr. Casey moved to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, but the motion was disagreed to.

The question taken on Carter's amendment, and it was rejected, yeas 46, nays 138.

The House then voted on Mr. Stanly's resolution, to bring Ritchie and Sengstack before the House for alleged contempt, and the question was decided in the negative, yeas 49, nays 122.

Mr. Hibbard moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion was agreed to, by a rising vote, yeas 78, nays 91.

A motion to adjourn being next made, the yeas and nays upon it were called, and they were not ordered; and then the question being put, it was not agreed to—yeas 78, nays 91.

Mr. Bowlin remarked that Mr. Daniel had the floor on the question upon agreeing to Mr. Root's amendment to Mr. McClelland's motion to commit the Texas boundary bill. He would therefore call for the regular order of business—reports from committees.

But a motion to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union being made, it was not agreed to.

Mr. White asked the unanimous consent of the House for permission to move to proceed to the consideration of the general appropriation bills now on the Speaker's table.

But objections were heard; so leave was not granted.

A motion to adjourn being next made, it was not agreed to.

Mr. Hall then moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table; agreed to.

The Speaker then announced that the next business in order was the question on Mr. Root's motion to add certain instructions to Mr. McClelland's motion to commit the Texas boundary bill from the Senate, on which a gentleman from North Carolina was entitled to the floor; whereupon,

Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to permit his colleague, Mr. Daniel, who was entitled to the floor, to decline speaking now, without losing his right to address the House on the question, owing to his indisposition.

Mr. Robinson objected, on the ground that the rule applying should be imperative, operating on all.

A motion to adjourn having been made, the yeas and nays thereupon were called and ordered; when it was agreed to—yeas 88, nays 84.

And so the House adjourned.

HAPPILY EXPRESSED.—Mr. Quin, Mayor of Boston, in dedicating a school-house in that city recently, used the following language:

"If but once in a century a little being should be sent into this world, of the most delicate and beautiful structure, and we were told that a wonderful principle pervaded every part of it, capable of unlimited expansion, and happiness—capable of being associated with angels and becoming the friend of God; or if it should receive a wrong bias, growing up in enmity against Him and in incurring certain misery, would any expense of education which would contribute to save such misery, and elevate to such happiness be too much? But instead of one such little being, twenty-five thousand are now entrusted to the care of the 'city fathers,' their future destiny—of companionship with the angels, or with the degraded and wretched enemies of God!"

The city of Boston has recently expended two hundred thousand dollars in erecting school houses for the benefit of the public.